



Screening and Diagnosis of Microvascular Complications

CME-CE DMC Web Article Post Test Form

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The
**Caring
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1. The seminal trial that demonstrated the importance of tight glucose control in type 2 diabetes was the _____.
 - a. DCCT
 - b. EDIC
 - c. UKPDS
 - d. VADT

2. In general, proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) can be distinguished from nonproliferative DR by the presence of which of the following signs or symptoms?
 - a. Preretinal hemorrhage
 - b. Floating spots
 - c. Peripheral vision impairment
 - d. Cotton wool spots

3. Which of the following dilated ophthalmoscopy findings is indicative of PDR?
 - a. Microaneurysms
 - b. Definite neovascularization
 - c. Exudates
 - d. Prominent IRMA in 1 or more quadrants without neovascularization

4. The earliest clinical evidence of diabetic nephropathy in patients with diabetes is _____.
 - a. High blood pressure
 - b. Macroalbuminuria
 - c. Microalbuminuria
 - d. Decreased kidney size

5. Diabetic peripheral neuropathy is indicated by which of the following?
 - a. Decreased thermal sensitivity
 - b. Decreased vibration perception
 - c. Loss of sharp/dull differentiation
 - d. All of the above



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6. Of the following, which is considered the most accurate for estimating creatinine clearance?
 - a. Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) method
 - b. 24-hour urine collection
 - c. Cockcroft-Gault equation
 - d. All are equivalent

7. A Semmes-Weinstein monofilament is used to assess which complication of diabetes?
 - a. Diabetic peripheral neuropathy
 - b. Diabetic nephropathy
 - c. Diabetic retinopathy
 - d. Cognitive function

8. The maximum interval between eye exams for patients with diabetes recommended by any guideline for DR screening discussed in this activity is _____.
 - a. 1 year
 - b. 3 years
 - c. 5 years
 - d. 10 years

9. Which of the following is true of ocular ultrasonography?
 - a. It is an experimental technique.
 - b. It cannot be used in patients with PDR.
 - c. It cannot be used in patients with dense cataracts.
 - d. It is used to view posterior eye structures.

10. What is the recommended interval for conducting a foot exam in patients with diabetes?
 - a. Annually
 - b. Every 3 years
 - c. Every 5 years
 - d. When the patient reports symptoms